

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The notice for is retained after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see when the paper was last published. The notice is also retained on the part of those desirous of receiving will prevent much annoyance.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, *Editor.*

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, *Editor.*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

MR. SECRETARY Seward, in the course of his incomprehensible speech at Auburn on the eve of the late election in New York, had the singular indecency to class Governor Seymour as a citizen with Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge. Under all the circumstances, we think a more beggarly and pitiful exhibition of public indelicacy was never exhibited.

Among the circumstances in view of which the exhibition was made is Governor Seymour's official action as acknowledged by one of Mr. Seward's colleagues and by their common chief in the submitted despatches:

THE PRESIDENT TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.

Gov. Seymour—Your despatch directs me to return him, with those of the Department, for your prompt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to Philadelphia would be a very encouraging sign, and would do great good in giving strength to that State.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT TO ADJUTANT GEN. SPRAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, J.

June 19, 1863.

To Adjutant General Sprague.

The President directs me to return his thanks to His Excellency, Governor Seymour and his Staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether their efforts will likely be required to be communicated to-morrow, by which time it is expected the movements of the enemy will be more fully developed. (Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON CITY, J.

June 27, 1863.

Dear Sir, I cannot afford to excuse myself for the prompt and cordial support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited are most creditable to our country. I am sure you will be equally acknowledged for your acknowledged without arrogating any personal claims on my part, to such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend, HONORATO SEYMOUR.

His Excellency, HONORATO SEYMOUR.

One word think, in view simply of this voluntary and emphatic acknowledgement of Governor Seymour's personal services by the President, of the State of War, and even the veriest underling of the party would not so grossly calumniate the conservatives but for dread of conservatism. Between radicalism and conservatism, on the naked issue of their respective claims, radicalism would stand no earthly chance before the people. This the radicals will well know. Hence, they deem it necessary to obscure the issue, which they endeavor to accomplish through immeasurable calumny. "Hypercacy," says Rochebouef, "is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue." We may fitly adapt this saying to the subject in hand. Calumny is a sort of homage that radicalism pays to conservatism.

It is indeed hard to conceive how any rational and patriotic man can give his voice and influence to swell the deadly power of radicalism. Can any such man doubt that the only salvation of our country is by the union of the American people around the conservative standard? It is universally conceded, as a contemporary says, that union at the North is necessary to success. What is success?—We answer—Peace and the restored power of the Constitution, and the Union. That is complete success. Why is there a division at the North? Because the radical party boldly proclaim their intention to oppose the restoration of peace under the old Union, or any union with slaveholding States. They assert that there can be no peace with slavery. On the other hand, the conservative party believe that a simple, steadfast adherence to the constitution will give us peace, and what we want, the Union. On which platform is it easier to unite? On which is success more likely to be achieved? The radical platform requires us to abandon the constitution, abandon the principles of concession and compromise, on which our very government rests, and go into a crusade for the establishment of a new Union, a new government, an unknown structure existing only in the dreams of enthusiasts, to be founded on the ruins of the best and noblest structure which was ever erected by human hands. The other platform, the conservative idea, proposes to save the old structure in all its glory, marred somewhat by this terrible experience through which it will have passed, but substantially the same Union of which Washington and his companions were the founders. On this platform every patriotic American can stand, ought to stand, must stand, if we would win that success for which we strive.

The wild folly which for more than a year was permitted to cry "treason, treason," at every voice raised for the constitution, has been hushed. The accusation of disloyalty hurled at the men who stood firm for the old Union has receded on those who were immediately plotting to destroy it. The eyes of the whole country are now fixed on conservative for help, advice, guidance. All confidence in radical men and radical measures is gone. They have sacrificed too much of blood and treasure. The people are becoming of one mind. What an intense relief would the whole country feel to-day if it were known that some truly conservative way to be President of the United States by constitutional election was found! Acting under the advice of such men, the people will preserve the present administration, in power, probably bearing with its infirmities, protesting firmly against its errors, and in the right time will restore the consilience to conservative protection. Then will begin again the story of American greatness.

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It is our intention to render our stock one of the most complete and well arranged in the commercial, practical knowledge and long experience of Mr. KIRTLAND, added to the skill and care of all the men who will be a sufficient guarantee to the world we the confidence of the trade.

Mr. Seward himself tells us people then serve him, that he cannot follow this habit without not merely commanding a "total error" but attempting the impossible task of serving "two masters." A step or two in this direction, and the contradiction was never more evident.

Your opponents command the moral error of supposing that they can divide the administration from the government, and support the one and discard the other. No man can serve two masters.

Note the directness of this remarkable contradiction. While Mr. Seward instructs Mr. Adams to tell the British Government that with our people the habit of dividing the administration is to be avoided, he himself practices it.

What is this?—We are forcibly reminded of this very common saying by a passage in Dr. Johnson's life of Admiral Blake. Referring to the great preparations of the Hollanders to retrieve their reputation after Blake had scattered their fleet under De Witt and De Ruyter in 1653, Dr. Johnson says: "Their endeavors were assisted by the English themselves, now made factions by success; the men who were entrusted with the civil administration being jealous of those whose military commands had produced so much honor, lest they who raised them should be eclipsed by them. Such is the general revolution of fate in every state; danger and distress produce a spirit of jealousy and bravery, virtues which are seldom unassociated with success; but success is the mother of pride and of jealousy and faction; faction makes success; the English, and happy is that nation whose calamities renew their unanimity." What is this? but that few intelligent men can be found to deny either that this piece of history is faithfully repeated in the current history of our own country or that the pregnant reflection of the great moralist is at least as applicable to our affairs at the present time as it was to the events which immediately occasioned it.

We have termed Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn an incomprehensible one. It surely is. Herein we refer especially to this extraordinary passage, which is puzzling the whole country:

What if, through battle and suffrage, the president who was elected in 1869 should, by his opposition to the policy of the President of the United States, make a political revolution? If they should then succeed in electing a President in 1864 against the majority who elected Andrew Johnson in 1865, can that majority be expected to reverse its policy, voting and without bloodshed, in the election of Jefferson Davis, or John C. Breckinridge or Horatio Seymour? Certainly not; and that is the perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy.

What does Mr. Seward mean in this passage? Does he mean, that, if the conservatives should combine with the rebels to forcibly to expel Mr. Lincoln from the Presidency for the remainder of his term, and then to elect a President without allowing the radicals the liberty of voting, the radicals, in that event would rebel? Or does he mean, that, if the conservatives should combine with the rebels to forcibly to expel Mr. Lincoln from the Presidency for the remainder of his term, and then to elect a President without allowing the radicals the liberty of voting, the radicals, in that event would叛變?

The Richmond Inquirer boasts that the rebel armies have no enemy in their rear. Yet Lee's army had an enemy in its rear when it was retreating from Antietam and more recently from half a dozen places, and so had Bragg's when it was retreating from Perryville and Murfreesboro.

The rebels find few crumbs of bread and fewer crumbs of comfort.

capable of imputing treason to all of his countrymen who do not vote the administration ticket. For our part, we own we are constrained to look up this construction as it harmonizes best not only with the other parts of the speech but with the other parts of the speech. Either of the other constructions appears to us credible. Heaven knows this construction is bad enough.

It is not to be denied that the last construction is credited by some of the most just and discreet of our contemporaries. Citing the passage in question, the Boston Post, for example, says: "It contains the distinct announcement—if it contains anything—that the political party which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860 would not acquiesce in the election of Horatio Seymour in 1864 without bloodshed!" The words we cite have this meaning or they are nonsensical? The dilemma of the Post is undoubtedly a valid one, but we confess we think Mr. Seward is impaled on the latter horn. In our judgment, the words "are nonsensical." Yet they are certainly enigmatical enough to warrant us in terming the speech incomprehensible. We submit the whole case to the public. The point is unquestionably a grave one. If Mr. Seward in truth means what the Post thinks he means, the fact at once gives a new and more alarming aspect to the national affairs. We are accordingly most reluctant to impute such meaning to Mr. Seward without the fullest conviction that the imputation is just. Indeed, we regard Mr. Seward as having committed a very serious offence against his country in employing language which could even give rise to so dark and terrible a question in the mind of intelligent patriots.

It is a consoling and even cheering reflection that the radicals of the country would not so grossly calumniate the conservatives but for dread of conservatism. Between radicalism and conservatism, on the naked issue of their respective claims, radicalism would stand no earthly chance before the people. This the radicals will well know. Hence, they deem it necessary to obscure the issue, which they endeavor to accomplish through immeasurable calumny. "Hypercacy," says Rochebouef, "is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue." We may fitly adapt this saying to the subject in hand. Calumny is a sort of homage that radicalism pays to conservatism.

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To avoid disappointment, dealers in papers must have in their orders by 4 o'clock P.M.

Orders for Sunday papers must be hand in on Saturday by 4 o'clock P.M.

A horse, with a negro astride of him, dashed by one office, on the sidewalk, at full speed, yesterday, striking terror into the hearts of those who witnessed the fearful scene. No one, however, seemed inclined to contest the right of the animal and its sable rider to a free and unobstructed passage. At every bound, we expected to see the negro dashed against one of the trees on the street and killed, but, fortunately, the horse kept the middle of the walk, until they reached First street, when an obstacle in the shape of a pair of steps, terminated the wild and furious flight of the steed. The negro was thrown off in a very gentle manner, and, strange to say, neither the horse nor rider was seriously injured. The horse had nothing but a rope halter on him, and, as might be expected, became unmanageable when he got frightened. Had there been any children or old people on the sidewalk, they would, no doubt, have lost their lives. Such animals should never be rode through the streets of our city without a bridle, and it would be no more than right if a fine was imposed for an offence of this kind.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST—By J. C. Waller.—This is a new book just from the house of John P. Morton & Co., of this city. Mr. Waller is a citizen of Louisville, and a son of the late George Waller, known all over the West as one of Kentucky's memorable pioneer preachers. The work is well gotten up, neatly bound in embossed marlin, and has a fine steel engraved portrait of the author.

It is written in a plain, though forcible style, setting forth topics of momentous import and thrilling interest. The book treats of the Fall and Recovery of man; the Personal Millennium Coming of Christ; the Premillennial Resurrection of the Righteous Dead; the early Restoration of the Jews to their own Land; the Millennial Kingdom; the Signs of the Times; and Chronological Calculations of the Prophetic Periods and Measurements, showing that the present age is near its termination, and that the advent of Christ is near at hand.

At this time such a work must demand a very large sale. See the advertisement.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE—The performances last night on the occasion of Miss Keene's benefit reminded us of the palmy days of theatricals here. From first to last, it was the best performance of the season. Nor did the merit belong alone to one. All the actors were so excellent in their respective parts that it would be ridiculous to particularize. Space alone prevents us from making an elaborate and appreciative notice of each of them. The stage itself was newly and tastefully dressed in all its appointments. Performers such as those last night are a credit alike to actors and manager. We regret they are not more frequent.

By night, a very attractive bill is presented, consisting of Rachel the Reaper and the Foster Brother, in both of which Miss Keene appears to great advantage.

We are credibly informed that W. Jenkins, Esq., who has been acting as Chief Quartermaster in this department, has been relieved from duty. A more faithful, honest, or competent officer is not in the employ of the Government, and we are astonished that the Government, which is wanting honest and capable officers, should dispense with his services at this time. If faithfulness to his Government is a badge of distinction, no one is more deserving of the badge than Captain Jenkins, who has been always above suspicion. The army cannot afford to dispense with such an officer, and we hope to see him soon reinstated.

WOOD'S THEATRE—Mr. Proctor was greeted last evening with a large and respectable audience, who fully appreciated his great merits as a tragedian. The performance throughout was unexceptionable, and added another laurel to the fame of the eminent actor. The thrilling drama of the Duke and his Moll will be repeated this evening, and with such an officer, we hope to see him soon reinstated.

The indications now are that a draft will have to be resorted to in order to fill the quota of the Sixth District, which amounts to four hundred men. Preparations for the draft are all complete, and Gov. Bramlette announces most positively that it will be enforced unless volunteers are forthcoming.

GO TO R. C. HILL'S

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